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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/621,505	07/17/2003	Toshiaki Yoshihara	1100.68143	• 1976
7590 04/20/2005			EXAMINER	
Patrick G. Burns, Esq.			DUONG, THOI V	
GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD. Suite 2500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
300 South Wacker Dr.			2871	
Chicago, IL 60606			DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/621,505	YOSHIHARA ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Thoi V. Duong	2871			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply if NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 Ja</u> 2a)□ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This 3)□ Since this application is in condition for allowan	action is non-final.	secution as to the merits is			
closed in accordance with the practice under E.					
Disposition of Claims		·			
4) Claim(s) 1-7,14 and 15 is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-7,14 and 15 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	n from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner	•				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the d		• •			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.		•			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ty documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary (
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Pa 6) ☐ Other:	te atent Application (PTO-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Species IV (claims 14 and 15 and generic claims 1-7) in the reply filed on December 27, 2004 is acknowledged.

Accordingly, claims 8-13 were cancelled and claims 1-7, 14 and 15 are currently pending in this application.

Inventorship

2. In view of the papers filed January 24, 2005, the inventorship in this nonprovisional application has been changed by the deletion of Tetsuya Makino and Keiichi Betsuii.

The application will be forwarded to the Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE) for issuance of a corrected filing receipt, and correction of Office records to reflect the inventorship as corrected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-6, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2000-275685 (JP'685) in view of Taniguchi et al. (Taniguchi, USPN 5,746,939).

Re claim 1, as shown in Fig. 1, JP'685 discloses a liquid crystal display device 70 (as well as a manufacturing method of the same) comprising two substrates 81a and 81b sandwiching a liquid crystal 85 having spontaneous polarization (paragraphs 48, 106 and 129), and electrodes 82a and 82b for applying a voltage to said liquid crystal (paragraph 31),

wherein said liquid crystal shows a monostable state in which an average molecular axis of a director of liquid crystal molecules is aligned in a single direction and present in a first position when no voltage is applied, shows a state in which the average molecular axis is tilted in one direction from the first position at an angle corresponding to a magnitude of a voltage of a first polarity and present in a second position when the voltage of the first polarity is applied, and shows either a state in which the average molecular axis maintains the first position or a state in which the average molecular axis is tilted in a direction opposite to said one direction from the first position and present in a third position when a voltage of a second polarity opposite to the voltage of the first polarity is applied (Abstract).

In addition, re claim 14, the manufacturing method of JP'685 comprises the steps of:

introducing said liquid crystal between said two substrates (paragraph 102); performing an alignment treatment to bring said liquid crystal into the monostable state by providing a period in which the temperature of said liquid crystal during cooling is kept within a temperature range showing the cholesteric phase, after heating said liquid crystal (paragraphs 39, 99, 100 and 102).

wherein, re claim 15, the alignment treatment is performed after heating said liquid crystal to an isotropic phase (paragraph 102).

JP'685 discloses a liquid crystal display device that is basically the same as that recited in claims 1 and 14 except for a temperature range of either one of a cholesteric phase and a chiral nematic phase of a phase sequence of said liquid crystal has a temperature width of not less than 3 degrees C.

Taniguchi discloses that a temperature range of a cholesteric phase of a phase sequence of a liquid crystal has a temperature width of not less than 3 degrees C (5 degrees C or more) (col. 3, lines 43-48),

wherein, re claim 2, the temperature range of the cholesteric phase of the phase sequence of said liquid crystal has a temperature width of not less than 3 degrees C (5 degrees C or more) (col. 3, lines 43-48);

wherein, re claim 4, the temperature range of the cholesteric phase of the phase sequence of said liquid crystal has a temperature width of not less than 10 degrees C (5 degrees C or more) (col. 3, lines 43-48); and

wherein, re claims 3, 5 and 6, said liquid crystal is a ferroelectric liquid crystal (col. 2, lines 60-63).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the liquid crystal display device of JP'685 with the teaching of Taniguchi by employing a liquid crystal having a sufficient broad temperature range of the cholesteric phase of the phase sequence of said liquid crystal,

which is 5 degrees or more, to improve orientation or alignment characteristic (col. 3, lines 43-48).

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2000-275685 (JP'685) in view of Taniguchi et al. (Taniguchi, USPN 5,746,939) as applied to claims 1-6, 14 and 15 above and further in view of Yoshinaga et al. (Yoshinaga, USPN 6,791,527 B2).

As shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the liquid crystal display device of JP"685 comprises a data-writing scanning voltage (or voltage of first polarity) and a data-erasure scanning voltage (or voltage of second polarity) applied to the electrodes 82a and 82b (Abstract and paragraphs 58-71).

The liquid crystal display device of JP'685 as modified in view of Taniguchi above includes all that is recited in claim 7 except for a back-light driven by a field-sequential color scheme.

Yoshinaga discloses a liquid crystal display device comprising a back-light driven by a field-sequential color scheme (col. 5, lines 35-49).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the liquid crystal display device of JP'685 with the teaching of Yoshinaga by employing a back-light driven by a field-sequential color scheme to effect color display based on a timewise additive process and improve quality of motion images while suppression power consumption (col. 4, lines 43-45 and col. 5, lines 48-49).

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Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thoi V. Duong whose telephone number is (571) 272-2292. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Kim, can be reached at (571) 272-2293.

Thoi Duong

04/17/2005

IARIFUR R. CHOWDHURY
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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